Business Notices.

In these days of Microbes the wise man will distrust Croten and pin his faith to the chemically pure Carbonated waters of CARL H. SCHULTZ.

New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.-The inhabitants of Catalonia. Spain, have issued a manifesto in favor of peace between the United States and Spain.

The Yankee, which has arrived off Santiago de Cuba, reports having chased a Spanish gunboat which made an attack on her.

Two steam cutters from the American feet had a fight with Spanish soldiers in a lazoon near Morro Castle. Spanish soldiers in a lagoon near Morro Castle.

The plans of the Administration are to se, in which the President, Secretaries Alger and Long, General Miles and others took part. and Long, General Miles and others took part.

— The transports carrying the first expedition to the Philippines left Honolulu on June 4; a cordial reception was given to the troops by the Hawaiians. — The Newark, which is the first regular warship to be manned by Naval Militia, will have a trial trip to-morrow to test her guns and machinery. her guns and machinery

her guns and machinery.

FOREIGN.—Premier Di Rudini announced in the Italian Parliament that his Ministry had resigned; the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies were temporarily suspended. — M. Ribot declined the task of forming a new French Cabinet, and President Faure intrusted it to M. Sarrien. — The British Admiralty has de-Sarrien. — The British Admirally has decided not to hold the usual naval maneuvres this year. — Clarence Hobart, the American tennis player, was beaten at Algburth, England, by H. L. Doherty for the championship. — Tarrasch leads in the chess tournament at Vienna, with Pilisbury a close second.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session.

House: Most of the day was devoted to sulogies of the late Senator Harris, of Tennessee. DOMESTIC .- The Mayor of Brunswick, Mo., DOMESTIC.—The Mayor of Brunswick, Mo., shot and killed the city marshal and was himself dangerously wounded in a barroom brawl.

— A soldier deserted Camp Alger and went to Minneapolis, where he tried to kill a woman barber to whom he had been engaged, but who had written a cruel letter to him. — A suit for possession of four wampum helts was argued in Syracuse; the State, through an Onondaga chief, seeks to recover them from John Boyd Thacher. — Four flour mills out of six in Milwaukee have closed up, owing to the wheat disturbance. — An immense plant the wheat disturbance. —— An immense plant to make steel has been started in Alabama.

CITY.—Controller Coler openly opposed a de-sion of Corporation Counsel Whalen permitting judgment to be taken against the city by the a judgment to be taken against the city by the Westchester Water Company. —— Brigadier-General Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery on Governor Black's staff, started, with Major Theodore L. Poole, of Syracuse, for the Southern camps, to investigate and report on the condition of New-York volunteers. —— Edouard Taylore, the French cyclist, was defeated by Linton, the English rider, in a 30-mile race at Manhattan Beach. —— The Mistral won the Seawanhaka-Corinthian race for the new knock-about vachts. —— I. A. Powell won two State chts. ____ I. A and figured in a third in the bicycle meet at Berkeley Oval.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: y; thunderstorms. The temperature yes-Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 67; aver-

of orders, of prompt attention. For subscription rates, see opposite page.

THE CONTROLLER'S OPPORTUNITY.

The friction recently engendered between the over the question of the debt limit is now said to have produced a degree of heat which renders personal contact extremely uncomfortable to both. Whether such a condition actually exists or not we do not positively know, but an firm the rumor. It appears that Mr. Whalen, in his capacity as the legal adviser of the city, re-\$4,000 in a suit brought by a water company to of it west. obtain extra compensation for water furnished south-southwest or northeast by north. in excess of the stipulated supply. This looked like a sure thing for the company, but when Mr. Coler was asked to turn over the money be fiatly refused to do so on the double ground that it had not been fairly earned, inasmuch as the company had sometimes failed to furnish the required number of gallons per diem, and that in any case the Counsel to the Corporation had no right to confess judgment without consulting the Controller. The sum involved is not large, but the principle is important, especially in view of the possibility that Mr. Whalen has a propensity for confessing judgment and might fall into the habit of frittering away the city's collectible assets if he were left entirely to his own devices. It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that the disputants have resolved on resorting to an action, and will appear in court next Tuesday to obtain a judicial determination

The case is interesting also as an indication of Mr. Coler's attitude toward the administration of which he is an important part, not by favor of the Mayor but by vote of the people. Some time before his tart correspondence with Mr. Whalen showed that he was in a mood to assert his personal dignity and the independence of his office, signs of increasing uneasiness under the slings and arrows of an outrageous Mayor had given the Controller's friends courage to declare that Mr. Van Wyck would make the mistake of his life if he tried to crowd Mr. Coler too hard. This was doubtless a great surprise to the Mayor, who, though he must have been aware that he did not appoint and therefore could not remove the Controller, probably never imagined that a man elected on Mr. Croker's ticket would dare to rebel against any sort of treatment at the hands of Mr. Croker's viceroy. But the reports of Mr. Coler's rising indignation at being subjected to the coarse and frivolous abuse with which the City Hall resounded day after day persisted, and the community was encouraged to believe that its chief financial officer, invested with large power and charged with great responsibilities, would prove ere long to the satisfaction of good citizens that he owed no obligation to anybody except the

It must be acknowledged that thus far conclusive proof that the Controller really has fortified himself in an impregnable po-

fact that an important officer under a Tammany administration does not regard unquestioning obedience to one imperious will as his first and

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

The Stars and Stripes may before these lines del of Manila. For the last fortnight the fate of that city has depended solely upon the will of Admiral Dewey. It would have fallen whenever he gave the word. He did not give the word because he wanted to have American troops there to take possession of the place and to establish beyond dispute American government. We said yesterday that General Merritt's troops would surely be there in a few days. An hour later there came a report that they had arrived. It came from Shanghai, the chief existing source of canards. Nevertheless, it may be true. If not it was a mere anticipation of the truth. It was on a Sunday morning that Admiral Dewey flaunted the Stars and Stripes above the "shot-shattered navy of Spain." It would be a happy sequel if this Sunday morning should see the United States Army raise that flag over the vanquished fortresses and captured Government House of However that may be in point of time, that

flag must surely be raised there in token of supreme and lasting sovereignty. Nothing is more clear than the right of this country to take possession of those islands and to shape all their future destiny. No one, it is well believed, recognizes that fact more clearly than two intrepid insurgent leader, General Aguinaldo. He knows that before Spain went to war with us the insurgent cause seemed hopeless. He himself had left the islands in despair. Had Spain, instead of trying to fight the United States. withdrawn her forces from Cuba and sent them to the Philippines, she could easily have maintained her authority there. It was only because of our attack upon Manila that the insurgents plucked up new courage and resumed their operations. It was on an American ship that General Aguinaldo returned to Luzon. It is an American conquest, and America must dispose of the spoils as she wishes. The natural rights of the natives will be respected. Their desires and ambitions will be carefully considered. But whether the islands are to be are to be permitted to make the experiment of exercised in time of peace. It is then most unmade a Federal colony of the United States or self-government under American protection and gracious to blame the Government for the suzerainty, with General Merritt playing such matter for this country to decide for itself and comings as another illustration of the unwisa part as Lord Cromer is playing in Egypt, is a for them.

Whatever is done with them, the islands will ever be a reminder of Spanish misrule at its worst. Spanish sloth and neglect, Spanish intolerance and bigotry, Spanish tyranny and cruelty. Spanish bembast and rhodomontade, and Spanish negligence and lack of preparation for war, have all been displayed there in their supreme degree. The wild ranting of the Archbishop about his "communication from God against the Yankee pigs," and the pitiable plaint | Lieutenant Hobson for his daring work with himself forsaken and doomed, may well be the | word of it, and so have others who have gal last notes of that imperial and imperious voice lantly and effectively done their duty to the that once rang round the world in indisputable | Fatherland in this war. It will be no detraction authority. The voice of free men and of prog- from them to say that another man, for another ress and civilization may now well take its exploit, deserves to be mentioned with grateful place among the green isles and echoing straits | praise. of that Australasian paradise.

THAT CADIZ FLEET.

There is great news from Cadiz. The Spanish fleet has sailed. Admiral Camara-of whom Lieutenant Carranza has his opinion—is in com- tained that all of Admiral Cervera's ships save Readers going to the country are advised rine, is abourd. It bears a flag of honor, which lot of the most valuable information and to send their subscriptions to The Tribune was blessed as ceremonlously as the Jackdaw teturned with it all in safety to the fleet. It was early in the day to make sure, in the rush of Rheims was cursed; whether to as effective not a particularly dramatic performance. It does result is to be seen. It is a big fleet, with bat- not as readily appeal to the imagination as some tle-ships, cruisers, gunbeats, torpedo-beats and others that have been recorded. But it was most torpedo-boat destroyers galore. Where they all valuable in its results, and in point of personal came from is unknown and immaterial. May- peril it was one of the most noteworthy of all. be Spain, out of her overflowing treasury, has The man who does such a thing runs a thoupurchased the whole Swiss Navy and added sandrisks of being shot on his way, and knows Controller and the Counsel to the Corporation it to her own. Maybe she has been building that if he is captured he is likely to be hanged ships by the dozen up in the hills of La Mancha. as a spy. There is no leading a foriorn hope in

She's got the ships,

She's got the men, And she's got mule stories, too!

to be divided. It would make the ocean bulge duty. It is injudicious to extol every brave net up and overflow its banks to send it all in one as unprecedented heroism and to acclaim its cently confessed judgment to the amount of illirection. So part of it is going east and part doer as an unrivalled here. But it is well to Whither is it-or, rather, are they going? One part is said to be destined for the Philip- action, pines. It can make ten knots an hour, and will not have to stop and coal oftener than every three or four days. At that rate it may get to Manila in a month, if nobody stops it By that time peace may be established, and it may thus get a friendly welcome from the American Governor-General. Another part is coming over here, encouraged, no doubt, by the success of Admiral Cervera's voyage. there are several more harbors along the Cuban coast about as good as that of Santiago, and the Schley-Hobson bottling system is in the best of working order. And then the third squadron, which Captain Aunon is making up well, neither the North Pole nor the South Pole has been found yet, and the Island of St. Brandan remains undiscovered, so there is no lack of opportunity for it to make itself useful.

But, after all, the essential thing is that the fleet has got away from Cadiz. That refutes the wretched libel that it is not able to sail outside of a drydock. It gives relief to a world that has become weary of hearing it called the in the Morro at Santiago as a means of pro-Cadiz fleet. It encourages the Spanlards to think that they are getting something for their money. And maybe it will put the fleet into some safer place than Cadiz. For Cadiz is a dreadfully exposed place, as the map we print elsewhere in to-day's paper shows. If that fleet had kept on staying there long enough there is no telling what might not have happened. Some "Yankee pig" might have gone over there to see what was the matter with it. Men of the Anglo-Saxon race have done that sort of thing before. One Francis Drake did, a long time ago, as related by Mr. Fronde in the entertaining chapter reprinted in our columns today. And some fellow like Schley or Dewey might dream that he was Drake reincarnated. and try the trick over again. So, all in all, the Spanish fleet will be much safer at Carthagena, inside the Strait of Gibraltar. If it really left Cadiz on Wednesday it ought, with good luck, to reach Carthagens some time this week. The distance is not much more than 350 miles And we hope it will have a good time there, nor Ministry was the moving cause of mutila-The maids of Murcia are doubtless no less charming than the ladies of Cadiz. There was a man once who wrote a poem about them, every word of which began with an "M." But that, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story.

COMMISSARY OUESTIONS.

The reports of the officers of the National highest obligation. From that position, once Guard regiments who have returned from the firmly taken, advancement to a high grade of | South to secure recruits should set at rest the usefulness and a secure place in public esteem | exaggerated stories of suffering in the camps might reasonably be expected of an intelligent | for lack of proper food. Specially gratifying man whose personal character was above re- is it to find several officers of the 9th Regipreach. Such a man Mr. Coler is confidently ment testifying to the general sufficiency and declared by his friends to be. We sincerely excellence of their rations, and the satisfaction hope that their estimate will be verified. He of the great body of the men with their conhas an excellent opportunity to establish an en- dition, since some of the most sensational comviable reputation. Indeed, his failure to do so plaints have been made concerning the hardwould imply "a base desertion of an easy duty." ships and want endured by that command. Letters from privates in various organizations tell the same story. A young college graduate, used to all defleacles, whose ardor carried him as a are read be floating in triumph above the cita- private into the 71st Regiment, writes from a transport just as he is leaving Port Tampa that he has had excellent care, and warns his friends not to believe the tales of starvation. A New-Jersey volunteer says he has better comfort in the South than he found at Sea Girt. From many different sources comes evidence that the United States Government has not failed to deal generously with its soldiers.

Of course, there has been some discomfort. New recruits naturally felt the full force of any deficiency in the arrangements incident to the establishment of camps on a large scale, with Quartermaster and Commissary departments organized only for a small army and obliged to expand themselves simultaneously with earing for the expanding Army. For want of hardening they perhaps attributed to bad management discomforts normally incident to military life. But it begins to be apparent that the Government has done all in its power to give the men an abundance of wholesome and palatable food. With some few exceptional instances, when rations miscarried, plenty of supplies have been at the command of the regiments, and the principal trouble has been the failure of some of the volunteers themselves to make the best of what was offered them.

The Government is not to blame if regimental and company officers fall to make proper requisitions or otherwise neglect their duties. It is not to the point to abuse the President about his appointments of inspectors and comhave done what was required of them. The President and the Secretary of War had nothing to do with officering volunteer regiments. They wanted to organize a force by skeletonizing the Regular Army, and insuring expert officers to deal with these problems, who would to cook it, but the National Guard influence It would be more just to recognize those shortdom of attempting to create an Army after the plan forced on the Administration against its

ANOTHER FINE EXPLOIT.

Much praise has been bestowed upon Admiral Dewey for the biggest achievement thus far in the war. Much has been given to Commodore in Santiago Harbor. Much has been given to of the despairing Captain-General, who feels the Merrimac. They have all deserved it, every

That is Lieutenant Victor Blue. He went it the other day to spy out the land. He made his way to the hills back of Santiago and over looked that city. He saw the Spanish fleet there, and for the first time absolutely ascernand, and Sefor Aunon, the Minister of Ma- the Terror were in the trap. He secured a great | battle that demands a higher quality of

The Nation cannot enter into elaborate pane gyries upon every one who does his duty in the The fleet is so big and powerful that it has war. It expects all its servants to do their Some more of it may be going take note, in appropriate terms, of all excep-That | tional exploits, and to recognize the uniformity does not matter, either. The solemn question of devotion and valor that characterizes them all, in so many and so widely varying scenes of

A TREACHEROUS DEVICE.

The official report of Admiral Sampson that the Spanish troops mutilated the bodies of the American marines killed in the skirmish at Guantanamo has discredited more than ever the Spaniard's reputation as a civilized warrior. Otherwise it would be difficult to give any credit to the story of William Thompson, the steward of the British collier Twickenham, now held as a prize for furnishing fuel to the Spanish Thompson says that the Alicante, a 3,000ton steamship, chartered by the Spanish in Glasgow and fitted out ostensibly as a hospital boat is really a collier, carrying three hundred men, and that he saw her coaling the Spanish tor pedo-boat destroyer Terror at Martinique.

This is an astonishing thing, or would be it the case of any other European nation. It makes one feel that the horrible suspicion that Hobson and his brave companions are confined tecting that eastle from Sampson's guns may not be entirely fanciful. Such an act as dis guising a war vessel as a hospital ship goes in baseness and treachery far beyond any act of mutilation. The latter is beyond expression brutal and barbarous, but it is easy to understand that rage against the American invader might animate the naturally cruel bands of Spanish soldiery, and lead them to take the same vengeance on the bodies of their civilized enemies that has been the too common vent of hate among both the Spaniards and Cubans. It is barbarous, but it is barbarity natural to the lowest classes of their race, and one of the surviving traits which links the Iberians with the Moors. But the outrages of poor, ignorant privates, probably mostly bushwhackers without discipline, and savage as bushwhackers the world over are likely to be as compared with regular troops, are not to be compared with the outrages of the high officials of what pretends to be a civilized Government. Neither General ever put out from port without the treachery being planned in Madrid. We hope the story is not true, for if it were it would mean that Ministers and Admirals made themselves a inting in that direction is welcome, and . The point of present interest is that the Cadis party to this violation of the laws of civilized

The use of the hospital flag as a cover for combatant activities is something which would complete the alienation from Spain of sympathy on the part of even the most friendly civilized State. Such an act would stamp the Government as hopelessly lost to honor and faithless in its dealings with the world. It would mean not merely disregard of the rules of war, which Spain and the rest of Europe and America have solemnly agreed to, but treacherous use of the privileges of that treaty, something much worse than breaking it.

THE "HEIR OF NORWAY."

Russia is busy at the West as well as at the East. She is improving her harbor of Vladivostock and taking possession of Port Arthur and Tallen-Wan and completing her great railroad thither. At the same time she is pushing toward the Atlantic Ocean, too, and preparing to establish a great ice-free port thereon. have hitherto told of the renaissance of Archangel and the opening of a railroad connecting that ancient city directly with Moscow and all Russia. That is an important step. But it is not enough. For Archangel is near the inner end of the White Sea, and that sea opens into the Arctic Ocean What is wanted is a port on the Atlantic, or at least on the Arctle the Atlantic, and that is exactly what Russia is now endeavoring to secure.

The first step is the opening, or reopening, of the old port of Kola. That is on the Murmanian coast, well up toward the Norwegian frontier. At that point the Arctic Ocean is practically always navigable, instead of being for months choked up with ice, as is the White Sea at Archangel. And it is five hundred miles nearer the Atlantic than is Archangel. It has the disadvantage of being much further away from Moscow and St. Petersburg, and not connect ed with them by river or rallroad. But the enterprise that runs a railroad across Siberia can be trusted to build one across Finland and Lap-Large appropriations have been made from the imperial treasury for the improvement of the port of Kola, or rather of Ekaterina, a little lower down on the river, and that place will doubtless soon become a considerable centre

That Russia will stop there is not, however to be supposed. Negotiations have been undertaken now and then during the last fifty years for the acquisition of the Varanger Fiord, and even of Finmark and all Northern Norway down to the Lofoden Isles. As yet these at tempts have been inconclusive, but they may be renewed any day under the potent stimulus aggression. But those other Powers are Great Britain and France, the latter of whom is now Russia's firm ally. It is doubtful, therefore, whether that treaty would be sufficient to restrain such a compact from being made if Russia and Norway should agree upon it. The Czar has among his titles that of the "Heir of Norway," and it may one day become more than an honorary one.

A HIGH CHURCH REACTION.

An informal conference of High Church Anglican clergymen was recently held in London, which has attracted a great deal of attention. It was called to consider the anti-Protestant developments of belief and worship that have become so marked in the Church of England. And while the conference recognized the importance and value of the so-called catholic revival brought about by the Tractarian movement, it condemned the introduction into the English Church of "certain practices which were explicitly or by implication abolished at the Reformation," as well as "certain foreign developments which never had any directions of the Prayer-Book and repudiating the claim of so many Ritualists that the famous "Ornaments" Rubric allows all the ornaments in use before the publication of the Prayer-Book of 1549 to be employed in the Church to-day. Some well-known High Church dergymen not only absented themselves from the conference, but protested against its action. Nevertheless, the importance of this declaration is universally recognized, and it is regarded as serious blow to what may be called freesponable and lawless Anglo-Catholicism.

Nor is it at all strange that the sober-minded and thinking High Churchmen of the English Church should take such action. For the move ment with which they have been identified has of late years been drifting further and further from the Reformation ideals of the Church The good work done by the Oxford movement is now everywhere recognized. It roused the Church from its lethargy and worldliness, and inspired both clergy and laity with a religious fervor not very different in spirit from that of the old-fashioned evangelical churchman But the movement soon developed revolution ary tendencies. One was an abnormal growth of the spirit of sacerdotalism, and the other was an increasing fondness for a sensuous and dramatic type of worship. The Reformation was called a "Deformation"; its leaders were assailed as scoundrels, and Protestantism was held up to derision and scorn. The communion was called the "mass," and was celebrated for the living and the dead by "priests" who urged upon penitents the duty of auricular confession. Curious books of devotion, adapted from Roman Catholicism, appeared, and out-ofthe-way saints, unknown to Englishmen, were invoked for aid. In short, a totally new conception of the Church was evolved. It was a mosale of unrelated parts, culled from the store house of the past by a multitude of enthusi asts, each one of whom claimed for his particular find the august authority of antiquity.

Only thus, indeed, could the hated work of the Reformation be undone and the Church "re stored" to its primitive catholic condition. For there was no Pope with supreme authority and power at hand, and the bishops, as a rule, were Protestant in their sympathies. Under these circumstances it is not at all strange that the growth of the Anglo-Catholic movement in the English Church has excited apprehension, and that at last some of its own sympathizers have called a halt in the movement. This confer ence declares that the authority of the English hurch as exercised through its accredited offi cials is supreme for English Churchmen. No doctrine, rite or ceremony which the English Church to-day does not explicitly approve has any place in the Church, "The English bishops," says the Conference, "speak with the au-"thority of the Church when, within the limits "of the system of law and custom received by "the Church of England, in the exercise of their "pastoral charge, they give instructions, direc-'tions and permissions to any or all of those under their jurisdiction."

American flag is hoisted over Manila-and it is likely to go up now any day-ought to pass into the island calendars as Flag Day, to be commemorated in perpetuity with the Star Spangled

this open controversy with the Counsel to the Corporation is by no means a trivial incident. It would be worth much to know as a positive little or other. It has actually sailed.

Warfare, and they are not ignorant peasants, warfare, and they are not ignorant peasants, finally, and left fred in possession. Griggs—So Fred got the best of it?

Banner flung forth upon all the winds which wisit that fertile and salubrious archipelago. It was a rainy night, and there is no doubt that it will regard for the honor of their country and them regard for the honor of their country and them speedily win popularity.

The chief point of interest in the returns thus far received from the German elections is that the Socialists have made marked gains. The screwing down of the safety valve is not always

In putting on his military harness Bryan signalizes the occasion by declaring against any territorial expansion of the country, a principle which his conquests may imperil if he fights as largely and loosely as he talks.

Spain would apparently be glad to hand over the Philippines to Germany under certain conditions, but just now they are not hers to dispose of. Germany would be glad enough to get them if she could snatch them out of weak and unresisting hands, as she gathered in Kiao-Chau, but that opportunity is not at present before her. She is not likely to invite trouble in that quarter, having enough in sight nearer

No doubt the Apache and Sloux warriors who have offered their services to the Government in Cuba are animated with true blue sentiments of patriotism, but their style of fighting is too much like that of the Spaniards to allow us to employ them as auxiliaries. So far as our share of the war is concerned it will be conducted according to civilized standards, and not to those set up by the vanquished defenders of Guantanamo. Those were, if reports be true, of the familiar Spanish pattern, as barbarous as any known to Sloux or Apache or any type of savage to be found within the old dominions of Charles V, himself as ruthless as any barbarian over whom his sway extended.

Now, if only the War Revenue bill had imposed a tax upon puns upon Spanish names and third-class war poetry!

The Cuban insurgents have shown what they are good for in a creditable and satisfactory manner, and it only remains to be hoped that they will prove to be numerous enough to render on a large scale the kind of service which has been found highly valuable on a small

PERSONAL.

Sam Walter Foss, the newspaper writer of verse, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Somerville, Mass,

expected at Odda, in the Hardanger Flord, on July He will then steam northward, and be back at Bergen on the 30th of the same month. His steam the Hohenzollern, has been completely ren-molernized and furnished with several cans and balcontes

The Rev. Dr. William F. Brand, rector of St Mary's Episcopai Church, Emmerton, Md., who has just celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, is of the best-known Episcopal clergymen in the Before taking orders he was an architect nd builder, and became a friend of General Jackwhom he greatly assisted during the war of son, whom he greatly assisted during the war of 1812 by his knowledge of the country. Later, at his own expense, he established a hospital for soldiers injured in the war of 1812, and in recon-ition of this General Jackson appointed his young-est son a midshipman in the United States Navy During the Civil War he had charge of the educa-tion of Jefferson Davis's son, and at the end of the war he was visited by the Confederate President. When President Andrews of Brown University

d if he would accept an invitation to beome superintendent of public schools in Chicago in case it were extended to him, he replied: "I might get in a hole if I answered that. Suppose after I had said 'Yes' the offer was not made. Where would I be then?"

Captain Slocum, of Boston, thus writes to "The London Times" from St. Helena about his voyage around the world in a small boat, under date of April 30: "I sail to-day for America and home, via Barbados. If there is a word I could dare ask. The Times' to publish it would be to say that the kind receptions I have met with from my British usins all over the world have been for this reaon more than any other-viz., that I sail under the United States flag. . . . In a few days I shall have finished what I know is a very unusual voyage, but a voyage of commercial value to me. not 'the greatest-show-on-earth' sort of scheme neither am I a dime-museum navigator.' My vesse is nine tons register net, 12.70 tons gross. Half that "footing in the English Church." In the spirit of this declaration the conference adopted resolutions pledging the members to conduct the spirit of this declaration the conference adopted resolutions pledging the members to conduct the land of in the line of 'foothardy' navigation. I have in the hold several tons of freight on ship's and more for the whole voyage. A pleasanter was it have not made in my whole life. I am an ave not made in my whole life. I am an old ster, and not a stranger to ports in Great and, perhaps, am not forgotten in China has. Moreover, if I am able to sail my vessel lone I save the expense of wages to others olay ten years younger than when I felled t tree for the construction of the Spray."

The Duke of York will be the youngest captain cloat when he hoists his pennant on board the remain in the navy long, as he stands in the line of succession to the throne, and it is not deemed advisable to expose him to the risks of a naval

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Peter Lombard points a moral in the English Church Times' with this story:
"Mrs. Proudle, the excellent wife of the Bishop

f Copeminster, down in the Midlands, does ad mirable work by going among the poor people and giving them wholesome advice. She did so the other day at Mudbury, near Copeminster. Next lay the rector's daughter at Mudbury said to one f the audience of the previous evening: 'Well Mrs. Toddle, what did you think of Mrs. Proudle's address" 'Oh, it was very good, very good; but, mean. Mrs. Toddle? said the young woman.
miss, she didn't tell us what she does when troudle comes home drunk. We should like a gifts received by the University. you see, she only went half-way. Whatever do you mean. Mrs. Toddle? said the young woman. Mr. Proudle comes home drunk. We should like a

A Startling Scheme.—"Jim Breezy has commenced canvassing for a new company."
"What is its object?"
"Jim's prospectus says that it will go to Cuba, get a franchise on the trocha, dig it up and sell it at a handsome advance to some Western Irrigation association."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trinity College, in Durham, N. C., to which Washington Duke, of that town, has given \$350,000 in all, is a Methodist Episcopal institution.

The World Does Move. "Let me see," said the first man, reflectively: "you may be better posted on history than I am. Was Alexander the Great known as Fighting Aleck?" "And Frederick the Great wasn't known as Fighting Fred, was he?"

"And the Romans didn't call Julius Cæsar Fight-ing Jule, did they?"

"And George Washington has not come down to posterity as Fighting George?"

And nobody ever called Napoleon Fighting "And Hannibal was just plain Hannibal, without any frills at all?"

A naval officer thus describes the realistic "All hands abandon ship!" drill: "Two minutes after the word has been passed every ship's boat has swung from its davits into the water, and a minute later every boat is thoroughly provisioned and watered. Within four minutes, and often in much quicker time, every man of the ship's company, from the commanding officer down, is occupying the station in the boat called for by his ship's number, and then the command 'Sheer off!' is given. The boats are hauled away a couple of hundred out a human soul aboard her, often, when the drill is gone through in midocean, in a sea that the landsman would account terrific. Then the word 'Board!' is passed, and within eight minutes at the most all hands are not only on board again, but every boat has been relashed to the davits, all of the provisions, water, instruments and other gear have been removed and the ship's company is in a fair way to get to sleep again."

Biggs—Quite a rivalry between Tom and Fred. Griggs—Yes I understand they are both seeking the hand of Miss Triffett.
Biggs—They both called at her house the other evening, and at once began the exciting game of

"Since the beginning of the war," says "The Philadelphia Record," "speculators have been buy-ing up all the willow-wood available, for the use of the powder manufacturers. Trees not over four feet in diameter are the best and bring the most money. They are most thickly found along streams in Pennsylvania and adjoining States. The reason that willow is sought after is that it makes the hest charcoal for mixing in the ingredients neces sary in the making of powder. Willow-wood charcoal is also more easily pulverized than that from buyers, who claim that it is to be used for making as much as either pine or hickory. In times o peace its value amounts to but little."

"I declare," exclaimed old Podgers, as his eyes fell upon the first page of a newspaper, "my eyesight's getting young again. Why, I can read every word there." So the use of poster type has resulted in bringing joy to at least one heart.—(Boston Transcript.

America has eight towns named Madrid, three of which are considering the expediency of changing their names to something less pointedly and aggressively Castilian. It has likewise quite a string of Toledos, all of which so far wear their designs. tions quite contentedly, though likely enough to kick in case the Spanish blow up another A ican warship.

A.—What is an Anarchist?

B.—An Anarchist is one who howls, who has no regard for authority and who incoherently gabbles night and day.

A.—Yes, we have one at our house.

B.—What's his name?

A.—Isn't named yet. He's our baby.—(Chicago Tribune.

Colorado miners have lately been changing the names of their plants to those of famous men in the present war. One of the best-paying copper

mines is now called Sigsbee. "Ah, yes!" she cried. "I shall grieve for you when you are far away, but still you can do something that will make me very happy."
"What is it?" he asked. "Do not say that you would have me desert. Do not ask me to bring disgrace unon."

"No." she interrupted, "it is not that; but send me your belt buckle as soon as you get a uniform, All the girls are wearing them now."—(Chicago

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Miss Felicitas Benziger, the youngest daughter of the late Adelrich Benziger, the publisher and dealer in Catholic Church supplies, was married to Baron Maximilian von Schnehen, an officer in the Austrian Army, yesterday morning in the small private chapel which is built on the grounds of the Benziger homestead, in Westervelt-ave., New-Brighton, Staten Island. It was a small wedding, less than seventy persons being present at the ceremony and the wedding breakfast, which was served at small tables in the dining-room, hallway and billiard-room, the high wind from the south making it unpleasant to sit on the plazza. The chapel, which is connected with the house, was effectively decorated with flowers and plants. The marriage ceremony was performed at 11 o'clock York, an old friend of the bride's family, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Earley, rector of St Church, New-Brighton, and immediately afterward a nuptial mass was celebrated by the same clergy-The bride, who was escorted to the altaby her eldest brother, Adelrich Benziger, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, and a veil of tulle caught up with a crescent and star of diamonds, gifts from the family of the bridegroom. She were at her throat a large brooch of diamonds, a present from the bridegroom, and carried a prayerbook and a cluster of lilles of the vailey and roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Benziger, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary McQuade. They were gowns of yellow slik covered with pineappie cloth, and wore Empire bows of white satin ribbon in their contures. The flower girls, in blue slik and pineappie cloth, were the brides nieces, Miss Anna Marie Henziger, Miss Lulu Benziger and Miss Ulla Benziger, George Benziger, brother of the bride, attended the bridegroom as best man. The ushers were the bridegroom scarfpins of pearls. The couple will spend several weeks in traveiling through the North and West, and will then sail for Europe. Their future home will be in Saizhurg, in the Cisletthan division of Austria-Hungary. The bride of yesterday met the Baron while touring through Austria two years gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace,

son took place last Tuesday at noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Westcote, No. 391 West End-ave., when their daughter, Miss Katharine Thompson Westcote, was married to Winthrop Knapp. The bride's little Chester cousin. Miss Jennie Thompson, was the flower girl and Robert Westcote was the best man. The Rev. ond Robert Westcote was the best man. The Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman, of Morristown, N. J., performed the marriage ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated with smilax and palms. Music was furnished by the Hungarian band. A wededing breakfast followed the ceremony.

The first of the regular at the Ardsley Casino, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, was given last night, and was well attended. e present were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Fischer-Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Miss Worthington, Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Ar-thur DeW. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Worthinston, Auguste Vatable, Robert Remington and A. Victor Barnes.

MME. SEMBRICH TO SING HERE. Maurice Grau has engaged Mme. Marcella Sem-

brich to sing here in the course of the opera season this winter. Mme. Sembrich sang in this country in concert last winter. With this addition to his forces, Mr. Grau's list is practically completed, and includes Mme. Eames. Mme. Calvé. Mme. Melba, the De Reszkes, Van Dyck, Plancon and Bispham.

MISS GOULD THOUGHT TO BE THE GIVER. The announcement by Chancellor MacCracken that an anonymous friend had offered a gift of 80.-000 for the productive endowment fund of the New-York University caused a great deal of comment yesterday. The gift was such a rich and substantial one that there was a great deal of curtosity to know the identity of the mysterious friend. It is generally believed that Miss Helen M. Gould was the one who gave the money. quiry of Miss Gould failed to elicit any informs-

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

A report that Spain had refused to exchange Lieutenant Hobson was denied by Secretary Long. The Navy Department expects to effect his exchange in a reasonable time.

Under the heading "Has Miles Been Sidetracked?" a story was published that the General was "practically bereft of authority." Secretary Alger, referring to the article, said, "There is not a word

A morning paper said that the collier Ravensdale, from Philadelphia, had, on the captain's author-ity, put coal on board of Spanish warships. The receipt for the Ravensdale's cargo shows that the

UNCONFIRMED WAR RUMORS.

story was without foundation.

"The World" published a story that Russia, Germany and Austria would take steps to end the war, and had assured to Spain the ownership of

the Philippines. Advices from Gibraltar, said "The Journal," made it certain that Spain's fleet was bound for this side of the Atlantic.

That the Queen Regent of Spain was determined to abdicate the throne was the substance of story in "The Herald."

ANGLO-AMERICAN SENTIMENTS. From The London Shipping World.

From The London Shipping World.

There was a considerable quantity of rhetotic served up at the Angio-American banquet which was not weighed, prepared, cooked and seasoned with exact nicety to suit our taste. At every feast of Englishmen and Americans you may be sure that the very best and by far the worst speeches will be made by Americans. Our cousins have the fault, which they strongly denounce, of "slopping over." That is one of the chiefest reasons why the Stupids among Englishmen detest Americans. There are other reasons; but our Stupids have not a clear mind concerning them. For example, they continue to think, and to argue, and to get angry over their contention that the Northern States of America forced a high tariff system upon the Southern States, and that slavery had nothing to do with the war of 1881-55-mothing! "The Yankees pretended it" in order to gain English sympathy—that was all; that is the way many of our fellow-countrymen grope along. But the Stupids are being swamped by us just now; and none toe soon. If good Americans would assign back seats or back